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To determine San Mateo Junior College District's 1969-70 needs for additional instructors and the number of student-contact hours to be assigned to each, a survey was made of the district's practices during the preceding two years. The report is based on the assumption that the number of student-contact hours should vary by subject in each of the instructional divisions. Tables show the number of student-contact hours for each subject, the number of faculty teaching full-time, and the number of weekly student-contact hours for each full-time faculty member at the district's two colleges: San Mateo and Canada. With a new junior college opening in the autumn of 1969, faculty needs were tabulated on the basis of anticipated student enrollments at the three colleges, student transfers to the new college, and faculty transfers to the new college. (DG)



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# REPORT ON FACULTY LOAD AND FACULTY PROJECTIONS

College of San Mateo Research Report 1969-1

#### Prepared by:

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
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CLEARINGHOUS JUNIOR COLLEGE INFORMATION

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### A REPORT ON FACULTY LOAD AND FACULTY PROJECTION

This report should provide a basis for discussing teacher load and determining the number of instructors needed in the San Mateo Junior College District during 1969-70 school year. Information is provided and questions are raised, but no attempt is made to provide a "best" answer.

#### PART I - Teacher Load

The question, "What is a reasonable teaching load?" has been the subject of a great deal of discussion in all educational institutions. This discussion can be expected to continue until someone finds a way to accurately assess the quality component of teaching. One can identify the various tasks performed by an instructor, determine the proportion of an instructor's time that is devoted to each task, and over a period of time one can develop a quantitative description of load for instructors in a given discipline. Such a description assumes an equal amount of effort, motivation, ability or quality, etc., of instructors; but such an assumption simply cannot be supported. Some measures have been developed to measure certain aspects of quality, such as the degree of interaction between student and teacher; but until a comprehensive means is developed, the discussion of "reasonable load" will continue.

At the present time, the San Mateo Junior College District uses a quantitative measure based upon hours spent with the class in a lecture or laboratory situation in a particular discipline. The method has been evolved over a number of years and has been revised periodically as inequalities became apparent. Basically, the system can be described as a "restrictive patchwork." If a given discipline can support a change in teaching load based on common sense, logic, or by comparison of load with some other district, then the definition of load may be revised. This patchwork attribute eliminates any prospect of a "status quo" condition, which would seem desirable. But the basis for change can be subject to considerable variation because of the subjective judgment that must be rendered to evaluate the reason for change. The method would seem to be restrictive in terms of teaching methodology since the traditional lecture-laboratory session in a designated space must be adhered to or an instructor would lack sufficient teaching units to constitute a full load. Specifically, very small classes (10 - 15 students), very large classes (100 - 200 students), individual instruction, the use of multimedia for instructional aids, open ended classes that take more or less than one semester to complete, or other structional changes required to use any different teaching methodology are difficult to accommodate under the present system.

It may also be suggested that the concept of college autonomy in educational practices within the district will be difficult to achieve if all colleges are forced to use the present system of determining teacher load. Lack of autonomy in this regard is a very real possibility since load means dollars and the district dollars are in short



supply. In view of these concerns, another way of determining teacher load should be considered.

Another approach to load could be based upon the individual student and the amount of time he spends with his instructor—the number of contact hours each week. If this were done, the teacher's load figure would still be subject to periodic examination, modification, and a patchwork condition. At the same time, it does not adequately account for teaching quality; but it would seem to facilitate the opportunity for changing teaching methodology more readily. Thus, the capability for improving the quality of instruction would be more readily available and the apparent restrictions of the present system could be overcome.

The first step is establishing teaching load according to student contact hours is provided in Tables A and B that follow.



TABLE A TEACHER LOAD AT COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

SUBJECT	Student	1	Full-time	Faculty	Ratio -	SCH/FTE
	1967	urs 1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Desires Divisios						
Business Division					~11	4.04
Accounting	2555	2145	5.00	4.34	511	494
Commercial Law	327	312	.60	.60	545	520
General Business	4189	4159	8.94	8.06	469	516
Mathematics	1657	1344	3.19	2.59	519	519
Shorthand	1457	1380	2.67	2.80	546	467
Typing	2160	1600	3.27	2.51	661	637
Subtota1	12,345	10,940	23.67	20.90	522	523
English Division			•			
Composition	10,484	<b>95</b> 99	24.00	22.00	437	436
(1A, 1B, A) Composition	6639	6739	12,50	14.43	531	467
(50, 57)	0037	0,00				
Journalism	498	331	1.53	. 93	325	356
Literature	1247	1330	2.46	2.33	507	571
Reading	1920	2115	4.21	4.00	456	529
Speech	1524	1579	3.80	3.87	401	408
Subtotal	22,312	21,693	48.50	47.56	460	<u>456</u>
Fine Arts Division	<u>n</u>					
Art	4562	3985	9.46	8.80	482	453
Drama	1055 *	2853	3.40	3.23	310 *	883
Music	2595	2660	5.26	6.27	493	424
Subtotal	8212	9498	18.12	18.30	453	519
* Excludes hor	urs by arra	ingement				
Foreign Language l	Division					
French	1529	1463	3.73	3.40	410	430
German	1006	867	3.20	2.40	314	361
Russian	264	264	.80	.67	330	394
Spanish	2079	1829	5.40	4.60	385	398
Subtotal	4878	4423	13.13	11.07	372	399
Health Occupation	s	-		·		
		1876	2.40	2.13	535	524
Dental Assisting		1116	1	6.75	252	344
Nursing (R.N.)	1258	2319	5.00	4.00	390	357
Nursing (L.V.N.)		1429	4.00	12.88	360	378
Subtotal	4102	4864	11.40	12.00	1 300_	<u> </u>

TABLE A (Continued) TEACHER LOAD AT COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

SUBJECT		Contact ours	Full-time	Faculty	Ratio - SCH/FTE		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	
Life Science Divisi	on_						
Anatomy Bacteriology Biology/General Botany-Forestry Health Zoology Subtotal	835 287 5459 564 1404 516 9065	920 298 5374 702 924 627 8845	2.00 .67 10.07 .87 1.60 1.66 16.87	2.00 1.00 9.03 1.40 1.44 1.33 16.20	417 428 542 648 878 311 537	460 298 595 501 642 471 546	
Math-Engineering							
Architecture Engineering Mathematics Subtotal	897 1167 6174 8238	727 740 5555 7022	2.27 2.60 13.47 18.34	1.87 1.80 11.66 15.33	395 449 458 449	389 411 476 458	
Physical Education	16,472	15,224	23.36	21.82	705	698	
Physical Science Di	vision						
Astronomy Chemistry Geology Physical Science Physics Subtotal	986 5221 1344 549 2194 10,294	958 4281 896 588 2101 8824	1.27 10.01 2.05 .60 4.00 17.93	1.27 8.64 1.53 .73 3.82 15.99	776 522 656 915 549 574	754 495 586 805 550 552	
Social Science Divi	<u>ision</u>						
Anthropology Economics Education Geography History Philosophy Political Science Psychology Sociology Subtotal	756 2133 426 893 8694 2532 4443 6505 1239 27,621	806 1924 458 417 8262 2531 4625 5935 1259 <b>26,217</b>	1.13 3.67 .67 1.73 13.80 4.20 6.93 10.40 1.80 44.33	1.13 3.47 .67 .80 13.60 3.60 7.33 9.60 2.00 42.20	669 581 636 516 630 603 641 625 688 623	713 554 683 521 608 703 631 618 630 621	

TABLE A (Continued) TEACHER LOAD AT COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

SUBJECT		Contact ours	Full-time Faculty		Ratio - SCH/FTE	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Technical Division						
Aeronautics Data Processing Drafting Electronics Machine Tools Manufacturing Tech. Illustration Technology Telecommunications Welding . Subtotal	3887 1472 1664 2847 1044 292 447 912 826 534 13,925	4447 1413 1890 3605 816 384 666 612 552 531 14,916	7.80 2.73 3.95 6.07 2.13 .80 1.00 2.06 2.20 1.46 30.20	9.00 2.99 4.21 6.73 2.07 .80 1.93 1.40 .87 1.53 31.53	498 539 421 469 490 365 447 443 375 366 461	494 473 449 536 394 480 345 437 634 347 473
Student Services						
Guidance	930	839	1.33	1.20	699	699
Vocational Division	<u>n</u>					
Cosmetology Home Economics Horticulture Police Science Subtotal	2079 1181 269 1029 4558	2597 1161 140 1030 4928	4.83 2.80 .40 1.79 9.82	6.00 2.07 .53 1.66 10.26	430 422 672 575 464	433 561 283 620 480
Grand Total	142,907	138,233	277.00	265.25	516	521

TABLE B TEACHER LOAD AT CAÑADA COLLEGE

SUBJECT St	udent Contact Hours	Full-time Faculty	Ratio - SCH/FTE
Business Division		•	
		1.00	430
Accounting	430	.20	630
Commercial Law	126	1	425
General Business	663	1.56	488
Math	381	.78	258
Shorthand	235	.91	620
Typing	465	.75	442
Subtotal	2300	5.20	442
English			
	2183	5.83	375
Composition		3.70	468
Reading Composition	1733	.60	225
Journalism	135	.63	481
Literature	303	.67	645
Reading Skills	430	1.21	338
Speech	411	12.64	411
Subtotal	5195	12.04	
Fine Arts			
A	1161	2.00	581
Art	437	1.28	340
Drama	824	2.21	373
Music	2422	5.49	441
Subtotal	27.1		252
Foreign Language	921.	3.67	252
Guidance	283	1.00	283
Life Science			
Amatamı	174	.41	425
Anatomy	90	.19	480
Bacteriology	1137	2.00	569
Biology	450	.81	556
Botany-Forestry	96	.22	436
Genetics	590	.67	885
Health	234	.73	320
Zoology	2771 2771	5.03	551
Subtotal	2111		
Mathematics	1137	3.27	348
Physical Education	2898	5.21	556

TABLE B (Continued) TEACHER LOAD AT CAÑADA COLLEGE

	<del></del>	1	<u></u>
SUBJECT	Student Contact Hours	Full-time Faculty	Ratio - SCH/FTE
Physical Sciences			
Astronomy	168	.20	840
Chemistry	957	1.69	666
Geology	222	.77	<b>28</b> 8 '
Physical Science	171	.21	789
Physics	240	.56	428
Subtotal	1758	3.43	513
Social Sciences			
Anthropology	294	.40	736
Economics	396	.80	495
Education	88	.13	662
Geography	357	.43	830
History	2113	3.40	620
Philosophy	369	.60	615
Political Science	1260	2.13	593
Psychology	1521	2.40	635
Sociology	381	.60	635
Statistics	45	.20	225
<u>Subtotal</u>	6824	11.09	615
Vocational	•		
Home Economics	479	1.13	424
Food Technology	202	1.47	137
Police Science	288	.60	480
_Subtota1	969	3.20	303
Grand Total	27,478	59.23	464

The format of the tables was based upon the assumption that the number of student contact hours should vary by subject in each of the instructional divisions; that is, the number of student contact hours for an instructor in English 1A should be different from the number for an instructor in physical education since the teacher work load per student would not be the same. Tables A and B show the number of student contact hours for each subject, the number of faculty teaching full time, and the number of weekly student contact hours for each full-time faculty member. Table A, which concerns College of San Mateo, provides these figures for the fall semesters 1967 and 1968; and Table B, concerning Cañada, is based upon fall semester, 1968 only. These time periods were selected because staffing patterns are based upon initial enrollment rather than the expectation that students will drop out of college.

Essentially, this is an attempt to examine what has been done in the district over the past two years. One cannot simply accept these figures as provided since they infer that conditions over the past two years were typical in the San Mateo Junior College District. Examination of these tables show that the differences between the two colleges and between the fall semesters of 1967 and 1968 are generally too great to be attributed to chance alone. The causes of these differences are apparent; but even with these differences, the figures do provide a beginning point for establishing a given number of student contact hours as a reasonable load in accounting, speech, French, etc. It should also be noted that a teaching load study at other Northern California junior colleges will provide similar figures for comparison purposes and the results of this study are currently available.

In addition to judging the adequacy of the various ratios that are reported, the reader may also be interested in knowing that the present system apparently perpetuates conditions that would seem to cause inequalities. For example, one instructor teaching a given subject or subjects which are precisely the same as those taught by another instructor may be serving twenty, forty or sixty more students



than his colleague. Then again, instructors in two different subjects which would seem to require similar efforts may be serving a very dissimilar number of students.

Another difficulty apparent in the current unit-load system is that some instructors carry a very large number of one- or two- unit courses in order to have a full-time load, and a colleague in the same department with a full load actually assists considerably fewer students. The discrepancy in this regard can only be described as huge. A corollary at this point is the instructor whose load consists primarily of the introductory courses, who works with a much larger number of students than a colleague in his department who teaches few such courses.

The points mentioned above are intended as criticisms of the present system; however, they represent no call for a "witch hunt." This would not only be inappropriate, but would fail to recognize that the present system can be used to evolve a different procedure that may be more functional and equitable. It is the contention of this report that the present system can be improved and needs to be improved.

In arriving at a load figure that seems reasonable, a procedure similar to the following might be used. In 1967 the student contact load in accounting classes at College of San Mateo was 511; in 1968 it decreased slightly to 494. Based on these figures, one could say the average was approximately 500, and that each accounting instructor would be teaching the same number of students (within 10) as any other accounting instructor. Ten students in accounting generate 50 student contact hours; therefore, each instructor would have no fewer than 450 and no more than 550 student contact hours. This could also be accomplished statistically by establishing one standard deviation from the mean (or one-half standard deviation, etc.) as being a normal load, which would provide a range in accounting at one standard deviation of 450 to 550 or 475 to 525 at one-half standard deviation.

It will be apparent to those who follow this example closely that some guidelines to ensure educational quality would be needed.



To use a gross example, no one could simply meet with all of his students one hour each week. Sound educational practices would continue to be the concern of instructors, division chairmen, the Committee on Instruction, and the administration in implementing any change in the correct load procedure.

### PART II - Faculty Projections

With the opening of Skyline College next fall and Cañada College in its second year of operation, it can be anticipated that enrollment at all three colleges will change next year; consequently, the number of faculty needed by each college will change because enrollment determines the number of staff members that will be needed.

The number of students who enroll next fall will be influenced by a variety of conditions; foremost among these are the following:

the experience of other junior colleges suggests that enrollment will be higher than expected. For example, an increase of 11 percent can usually be anticipated in the San Mateo Junior College District; but past experience indicates that during the second year of operation of a new college in a district, an increase of 20 to 30 percent in enrollment at that college has actually occurred. Thus, the 1968 enrollment at Canada of 2,000 students can be expected to increase between 400 and 600 students.



- Skyline College will be opening in an area where the San Mateo Junior College District traditionally has not drawn large numbers of students. Because of the proximity of this college to such students, it seems reasonable to expect that Skyline will attract a number of students who would not have gone to college in the past. At the same time, operating efficiency dictates that Skyline will open with at least 2,000 students.
- 3. The proportion of Freshman students who choose to continue a second year at junior college is increasing. Enrollment at College of San Mateo this year was higher than anticipated, for example, and for the most part these were continuing students. In the past, apparently these same statents went to four-year colleges. It would seen that increase in continuing students is due, in part, to the unwillingness of four-year colleges to accept students who have not completed two years of junior college.
- colleges in our service area will be forced by financial limitations to admit fewer high school graduates. This has already been suggested by several of the four-year colleges in Southern California.

  If this were to occur here, it is possible that approximately 300 more students would enroll in the district.



other considerations that could influence enrollment to some degree include: student response to special programs such as the College Readiness

Program--Automotive Technology at Skyline College or Food Technology at Cañada College; and changes in Board policy; or changes in the national policy relating to the draft.

There are several ways one can project next year's enrollment based on the above factors. One way is to consider last year's enrollment, increase it by 11 percent, add the Cañada influence and the possibility that a number of high school graduates accepted by State colleges will be reduced, resulting in a total of 12,300 students expected for fall 1969. Another approach is to simply assume last year's history will repeat itself and a total of 12,123 students could be expected for fall 1969. A third approach would be to (a) consider the number of high school graduates we have attracted over the past five years plus graduates from outside the County, and (b) the proportion of continuing students who can be expected to return plus special and other students; and on the basis of a straight line projection about 11,700 students could be expected plus 700 from the two sources (a and b) mentioned above for a total of 12,400 students. A fourth method of projecting enrollment is to take the weekly student credit hours as of the first attendance week in 1966 and 1967, assuming a linear relationship, project 11,571 students plus 700 students from the two sources (a and b) mentioned above for a total of 12,271students.



Essentially, these projections suggest that 12,100 to 12,400 students can be expected to enroll in the San Mateo Junior College District in fall semester, 1969. Based upon the assumption that it is better to be slightly understaffed than over staffed since it is easier to add staff, if necessary, than reduce staff; it is estimated that staffing should be accomplished to accommodate 12,100 students.

This enrollment would be distributed to allow 2,000 students at Skyline, 2,500 at Canada, and 7,600 at San Mateo. The 2,000 students at Skyline are considered necessary for an efficient educational operation. Enrollment of 2,500 at Canada seems realistic based upon past experience, and approximately 7,600 may be expected to enroll at College of San Mateo. It may also be noted that these figures are representative of the Entitlement IV application and the Ten Year Master Plan.

It will be noted that these projections suggest a reduction in teaching faculty at College of San Mateo and an increase in faculty at Canada and Skyline colleges. The usual method of accomplishing these changes involves a detailed review of courses by division chairmen in concert with the administration to decide where their best judgment indicates changes can be made. As a comparison point for this process, a somewhat different procedure is presented through Tables C, D, and E. This procedure takes into account student enrollment converted to student contact hours as well as prior teaching load as shown in Tables A and B.

It is assumed that the above student projections are reasonably accurate and that the ratio of student contact hours per full-time



instructor is reasonable. Obviously, if the ratio were lowered (as could occur at Skyline and Cañada), more teachers would be needed; and conversely, if the ratios are raised, fewer teachers would be needed. Projections provided in these tables are simply guidelines and will require evaluation based on experience.

Table C suggests that approximately 35 less full-time teachers will be required at the College of San Mateo in 1969. For example, the Business Division would require 2.6 less full-time teachers, or a reduction of approximately 39 teaching units, resulting in the elimination of approximately 11 sections in business courses. In general business courses by 5 sections, business mathematics by 1 section, shorthand by 1 section, and typing by 1 or 2 sections.

Another example is the Physical Education Division, which could be reduced by 3.2 full-time instructors, or 47 teaching units under the present system, resulting in a decrease of 59 sections (1.25 teaching units per two-hour, 1/2-unit class). Therefore, the number of sections eliminated will vary according to the number of teaching units each eliminated section contains.

Experience, which would be considered atypical for some subjects. In effect, the current load may be too low or too high. In any event, Cañada College should plan to add approximately 23 more full-time instructors to teach 251 units, or about 137 sections in fall 1969. It should be noted, however, that the student load at Cañada College is relatively low compared to College of San Mateo and if the load at Cañada is increased somewhat, then the number of additional instructors required will be reduced accordingly.



Table E provides projections for Skyline College and has been based wholly on the experience of Cañada College. The projection of student contact hours assumes an enrollment of 2,000 students at 15.5 contact hours each; however, Cañada College, which enrolled that number of students, dropped to about 28,000 contact hours by the first attendance week. Initially, a staffing pattern of approximately 60 instructors would seem realistic for Skyline College.

Finally, it is apparent that some instructors will choose to transfer from San Mateo College to Cañada or Skyline. It may be necessary to transfer other instructors, however, and some system to ensure an equitable distribution should be developed. In effect, the San Mateo Junior College District can be expected to require 50 additional full-time teachers in 1969, but not all of those instructors will be new to the district.



TABLE C FACULTY PROJECTIONS FOR COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

SUBJECT AREA	Studen	t Contact H	lours	Full-time Faculty		Change		
	Current	Projected	Ratio	Current	Projected	Units	Sections	
Business								
Accounting	2145	1829	494	4.34	3.7	-9	-2	
Business/General	4471	3815	519	8.66	7.3	-15	<b>-</b> 5	
Mathematics	1344	1148	519	2.59	2.2	-4	-1	
Shorthand	1380	<b>117</b> 6	467	2.80	2.5	-5	-1	
Typing	1600	1362	637	2.51	2.1	-6	<b>-</b> 2	
Subtotal _	10,940	9330	523	20.90	18.3	-39	-11	
English								
Composition	9599	8166	435	22.00	18.7	-50	-17	
(1A, 1B, A)	<b>6800</b>	<b>4 -</b> 4 <b>-</b> 1		7/ /2	10.0	21	10	
Composition (50,57)	6739	5747	467 <sub>:</sub>	14.43	12.3	-31	-10	
Journalism	331	283	356	.93	.8	-1	-0-	
Literature	1330	1127	571	2.33	2.0	<b>-</b> 5	-2	
Reading Skills	2115	1811	529	4.00	3.4	-9	-1	
Speech	1579	1349	408	3.87	3.3	-9	-3	
Subtotal _	21,693	18,483	456	47.56	40.5	-105	-33	
Fine Arts					·			
Art	3985	3404	<b>45</b> 3	8.80	7.6	-17	-6	
Drama	2853	2427	883	3.23	2.7	-8	<b>-3</b>	
Music	2660	2262	424	6.27	5.3	-15	<b>-</b> 5	
Subtotal _	9498	8093	519	18.30	15.6	-40	-14	
Foreign Language			,					
French	1463	1249	430	3.40	2.9	-8	-2	
German	867	742	361	2.40	2.0	-6	÷2	
Russian	264	224	394	.67	.6	-1	-0-	
Spanish	1829	1555	398	4.60	3.9	-10	-3	
Subtotal	4423	3770	399	11.07	9.4	-25		
Health Occupation	ns							
Dental Assisting	g 1116	954	524	2.13	1.8	-4	-1	
Nursing (A.A.)	2319	1979	344	6.75	5.8	-15	-3	
Nursing (L.V.N.)	1429	1213	357	4.00	3.4	-9	-0-	
Subtotal	4864	4146	378	12.88	11.0	-28	-4	

TABLE C (Continued) FACULTY PROJECTIONS FOR COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

SUBJECT AREA	Studen	t Contact H	ours	Full-ti	me Faculty	Cha	ange
-	Current	Projected	Ratio	Current	Projected	Units	Sections
Life Science							
Anatomy Bacteriology Biology/General Botony-Forestry Health Zoology Subtotal	920 298 5374 702 924 627 8845	789 259 4571 601 789 530 7539	460 298 595 501 642 471 546	2.00 1.00 9.03 1.40 1.44 1.33 16.20	1.7 .9 7.7 1.2 1.1 13.8	-5 -1 -20 -3 -3 -3	-1 -0- -7 -1 -1 -1
Math-Engineering							
Architecture Engineering Mathematics Subtotal	727 740 5555 7022	624 636 4725 5985	389 411 476 458	1.87 1.80 11.66 15.33	1.6 1.5 10.0 13.1	-3 -4 -25 -32	-1 -1 -8 -10
Physical Ed.	15,224	12,970	698	21.82	18.6	-47	<b>-</b> 59
Physical Science					·		
Astronomy Chemistry Geology Physical Science Physics Subtotal	958 4281 896 = 588 2101 8824	813 <b>36</b> 51 <b>7</b> 66 495 1 <b>7</b> 91 <b>751</b> 6	754 495 586 805 550 552	1.27 8.64 1.53 .73 3.82 15.99	1.1 7.4 1.3 .6 3.2 13.6	-3 -18 -3 -1 -9 -34	-1 -5 -1 -0- -3 -10
Social Sciences							
Anthropology Economics Education Geography History Philosophy Political Scien Psychology Sociology Subtotal	806 1924 458 417 8262 2531 ce 4625 5935 1259 26,217	683 1637 389 353 7045 2168 3946 5054 1072 22,347	713 554 683 521 608 703 631 618 630 621	1.13 3.47 .67 .80 13.60 3.60 7.33 9.60 2.00 42.20	1.0 3.0 .6 .7 11.5 3.1 6.2 8.2 1.7 36.0	-2 -7 -1 -31 -7 -16 -21 -4 -90	-5 -7 -1
Technical							
Aeronautics Data Processing Drafting	4447 <b>1</b> 413 <b>1</b> 890	3793 1202 1614	494 473 449	9.00 2.99 4.21	9.0° 2.5 3.6	=0 =6 -9	-2

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TABLE C (Continued) FACULTY PROJECTIONS FOR COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

SUBJECT AREA	Studen	t Contact I	Hours	Full-ti	ime Faculty	Cha	ange
	Current	Projected	Ratio	Current	Projected	Units	Sections
Electronics Machine Tools Manufacturing Tech. Illustra: Technology Telecommunicat: Welding Subtotal	612	3075 695 330 565 518 471 448	536 394 480 345 437 634 347 473	6.73 2.07 .80 1.93 1.40 .87 1.53 31.53	6.7 2.1 .8 1.6 1.4 .9 1.5 30.1	-0- -0- -4 -0- -0- -20	-0- -0- -1 -0- -0- -5
Guidance	839	719	699	1.20	1.0	-3	-1
Vocational	-						
Cosmetology Home Economics Horticulture Police Science Subtotal	2597 1161 140 1030 4928	2214 990 118 872 4194	433 561 283 620 480	6.00 2.07 .53 1.66 10.26	5.1 1.8 .4 1.4 8.7	-14 -4 -0- -4 -24	-1 -1 -0- -1 -3
TOTAL	138,233	117,800	521	265.25	229.7	-522	-196

TABLE D FACULTY PROJECTIONS FOR CAÑADA COLLEGE

					1			
SUBJECT AREA	Studen	t Contact H	ours	Full-ti	me Faculty	Change		
C	urrent	Projected	Ratio	Current	Projected	Units	Sections	
Business		_						
	400	620	430	1.00	1.4	+6	+1	
Accounting	430	620		1.56	2.2	+10	+3	
Business/General	663	930	425		.3	+1	-0-	
Commercial Law	126	194	630	.20	1.1	+5	+2	
Math/Business	381	542	488	.78		+5	+1	
Shorthand	235	310	258	.91	1.2	+5	+2	
Typing	465	659	620	.75	1.1	•	+9	
Subtotal	2300	3255	442	5:20	7.3	+32		
Language Arts								
	2183	3062	375	5.83	8.1	+34	+11	
Composition		2441	468	3.70	5.2	<b>+23</b>	<del>+</del> 8	
Composition	1733	2441	400	]				
(Reading)		1057	252	3.67	5.2	+22	+4	
Foreign Language	921	1317		.60	.9	+4	+1	
Journalism	135	194	225	.63	.9	+4	+1	
Literature	303	426	481	•	1.0	+5	+2	
Reading Skills	430	620	645	.67		+8	+3	
Speech	411	581	338	1.21	1.7	+300	+30	
Subtotal _	6116	8641	375	16.31	23.0	1200		
Fine Arts	*							
Art	1161	1627	581	2.00	2.8	+12	+4	
Drama	437	620	340	1.28	1.8	+8	+3	
	824	1163	681	2.21	1.7	+8	+3	
Music	2422	3410	539	4.49	6.3	+28	+10	
Subtotal _	2422				9 (	+6	+3	
Guidance	283	388	283	1.00	1.4	10		
Life Science								
<b>A</b>	174	233	425	.41	.5	+1	-0-	
Anatomy	174	426	736	.40		+3	+1	
Anthropology	294		480	.19	_	-0-	-0-	
Bacteriology	90	116		1.73		+12	+3	
Biology	1053	1512	609	8	_	+4	+1	
Botany	294	426	482	.61	_	+1	-0-	
Forestry	156	232	780	_	_	+1	-0-	
Genetics	96	116	436		_	+3	+1	
Health	590	814	885		_	+6	+1	
Zoology	234	349	320				+1	
Life Science	84	116	311			+2	<del>-</del>	
	3065	4340	565	5.43	7.7	+33	+8	
Subtotal				1				

TABLE D (Continued) FACULTY PROJECTIONS FOR CAÑADA COLLEGE

SUBJECT AREA	Studer	nt Contact E	lours	Full-ti	me Faculty	Cha	inge
	Current	Projected	Ratio	Current	Projected	Units	Sections
Physical Sciences							
Astronomy Chemistry Geology Mathematics Physical Science Physics Subtotal	168 957 222 1137 171 240 2895	233 1356 310 1589 232 349 4069	840 666 288 348 789 428 430	.20 1.69 .77 3.27 .21 .56 6.70	.3 2.0 1.1 4.6 .3 .8 9.1	+1 +5 +5 +20 +1 +4 +36	-0- +2 +1 +7 -0- +1 +11
Social Sciences							
Economics Education Geography History Philosophy Political Science Psychology Sociology Statistics Subtotal	396 88 357 2113 369 1260 1521 381 45 6530	543 116 504 2983 504 1783 2170 543 77 9223	495 661 830 620 615 593 635 635 225 611	.80 .13 .43 3.40 .60 2.13 2.40 .60 .20 10.69	1.1 .2 .6 4.8 .8 3.0 3.4 .9 .3	+4 +1 +2 +22 +3 +13 +15 +5 +1 +65	+1 -0- +1 +7 +1 +4 +5 +2 -0- +21
Vocational							
Home Economics Food Technology Police Science Subtotal	479 202 288 969	658 310 387 1355	424 137 480 303	1.13 1.47 .60 3.20	1.6 2.1 .8 4.5	+7 +10 +3 +20	+2 +3 +1 +6
TOTAL	27,478	38,750	464	59•23	81.7	+351	137



TABLE E FACULTY PROJECTIONS FOR SKYLINE COLLEGE

		1		
SUBJECT AREA	Contact Hours	Ratio	Faculty	Units
Business Language Arts Fine Arts Guidance Life Sciences Physical Education Physical Sciences Social Sciences Vocational	2604 6913 2728 310 3472 3255 3255 7378 1085	442 375 539 300 565 556 430 611 300	5.9 18.4 5.1 1.0 6.1 5.9 7.6 12.1 3.6	90 276 76 15 90 90 114 1800 54
TOTAL	31,000		65.7	2605